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Books:

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EXPLORING WISDOM

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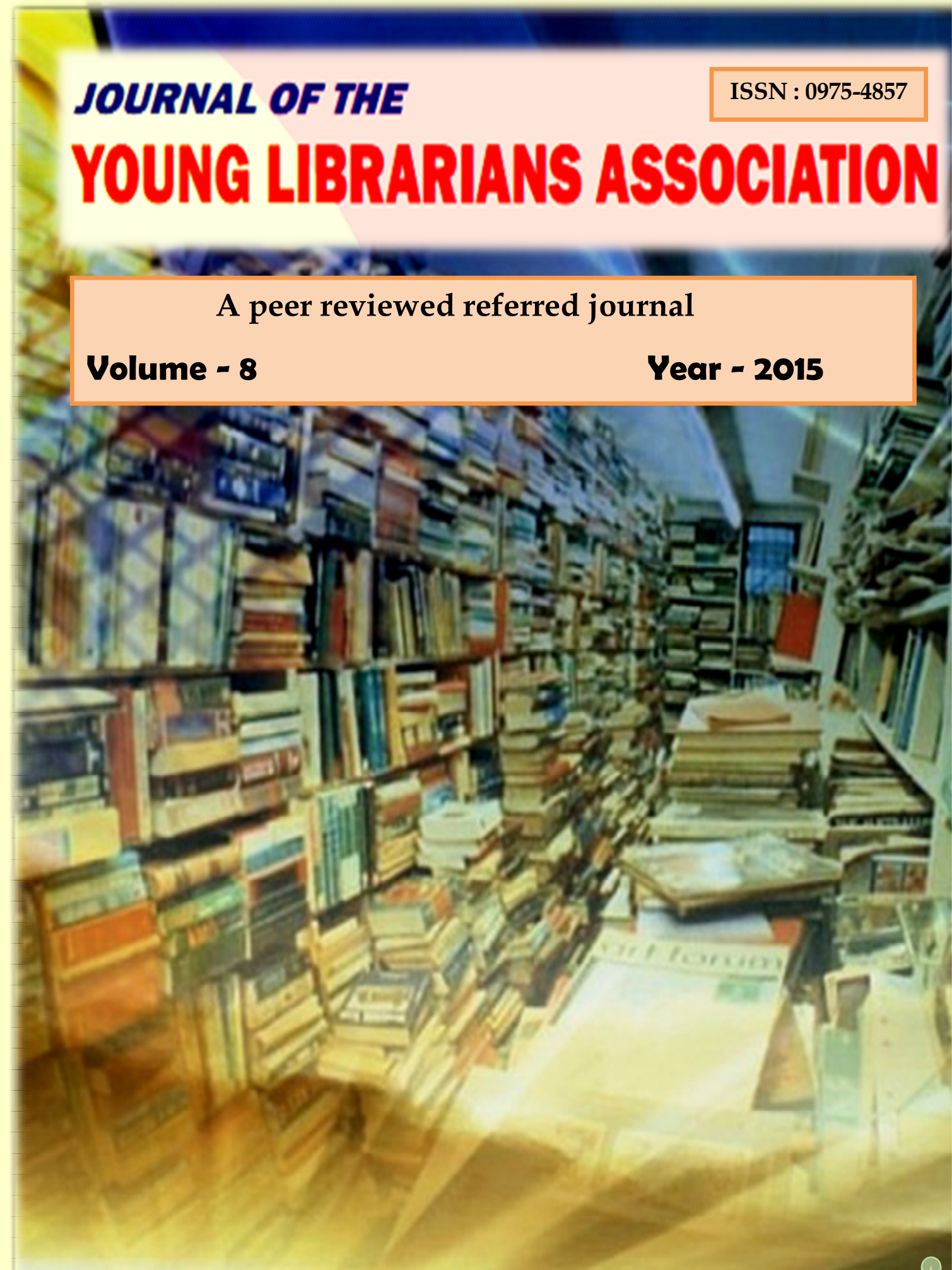
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Brajesh Kumar Garg & Neha Verma

Information Literacy, E-learning and User Awareness Program in Banaras Hindu University Library

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Abstract

Impact of new information services and online products required training to existing library users. BHU library added various new products in their catalogue from time to time, so there is a system of continuous training to users via information literacy program. Library orientation cum training program increased the user awareness and effective use of new information resources. This is the age of Life Long Learning. So the UNESCO, IFLA and other international organizations are promoting open online resources with their accessibility to all. BHU Cyber Library is functioning with more than 400 computers in network environment for access to online resources and other internet based services. The use of subscribed e-resources and online activities enhanced many times due to free access of high speed internet with good working environment.

Keywords

Information Literacy, User Awareness Program, BHU Cyber Library.

1. Banaras Hindu University

Banaras Hindu University ranks very high among the universities in the country in the field of academic and research output. This university has two campuses, 4 institutes, 16 faculties, 132+ teaching departments, 4 advanced centers and 5 interdisciplinary schools. The University is making its mark at the national and international levels in number of frontier areas of Science, Social Science, Technology, Medicine and Agriculture etc.

BHU is the largest residential university in Asia; the student strength includes about thirty thousand students (UG+PG) and above 5000 research scholars from all over India and 65 foreign countries are enrolled under various faculties of the university in the main campus as well as Rajiv Gandhi South Campus.

2. BHU Library System

The Banaras Hindu University library system with the Central Library at the apex, three Institute Libraries, namely, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Institute of Technology, and Institute of Medical Sciences, 8 Faculty Libraries, 26 Departmental Libraries, and One South Campus Library. The total collection exceeds 15.0 Lakhs.

3. BHU Cyber Library

BHU Cyber Library was inaugurated by Dr. Karan Singh (Chancellor, BHU) on 3rd March 2013. It is started in a fully air conditioned hall with more than 200 computer for access to online e-resources, e-books and various digital libraries of the world for academic and research purpose. After successfully completion of one year and huge demand by users, the second phase of Cyber Library launched on 6th July 2014 with more than 200 computers at first floor.

BHU Library started its planning towards cyber library at the time of collaboration with Cornell University, USA under Agriculture Innovative Program (AIP). Later BHU Library organized Information Literacy Program at various levels including Author workshop.

Cyber Library has increased the research productivity of BHU and serves the users with information available globally.

BHU Cyber Library Resources: Cyber Library portal provides link to above 13000 online full text journals, e-books and various database. It includes:

Database

1. Web of Science <http://apps.webofknowledge.com>
2. Annual Reviews <http://www.annualreviews.org/>
3. MATHSCINET <http://www.ams.org/mathscinet/>
4. SCIFINDER SCHOLAR <https://scifinder.cas.org/>
5. CAB Abstracts

E-Books

1. SAGE E-BOOKS <http://knowledge.sagepub.com>
2. SPRINGER E-BOOKS <http://link.springer.com/>
3. TAYLOR & FRANCIS <http://www.crcnetbase.com/>
4. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS <http://ebooks.cambridge.org/>
5. ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA <http://www.britannica.com/>

Digital Libraries

1. DIGITAL LIBRARY OF INDIA <http://www.dli.gov.in>
2. WORLD DIGITAL LIBRARY www.wdl.org
3. UNIVERSAL DIGITAL LIBRARY <http://www.ulib.org/>
4. PROJECT GUTENBERG www.gutenberg.org

Institutional Repositories <http://www.opendoar.org/>

Directory of Open Access Journals www.doaj.org

NISCAIR Online Periodicals <http://nopr.niscair.res.in/>

PUBMED <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>

Online Free Resources : Access to All.

Hindi Samay : www.hindisamay.com

Hindi Sahitya Darpan : <http://www.hindisahityadarpan.in>

Hindi Kavitayen : www.Geeta-kavita.com

Kavita Kosh : www.kavitakosh.org

Sanskrit Thesis : www.sanskrit.nic.in

Sanskrit E-Books <http://www.sanskrit.nic.in/ebook.htm>

Medical Science Resources (ERMED): <http://www.nmlermed.in/>

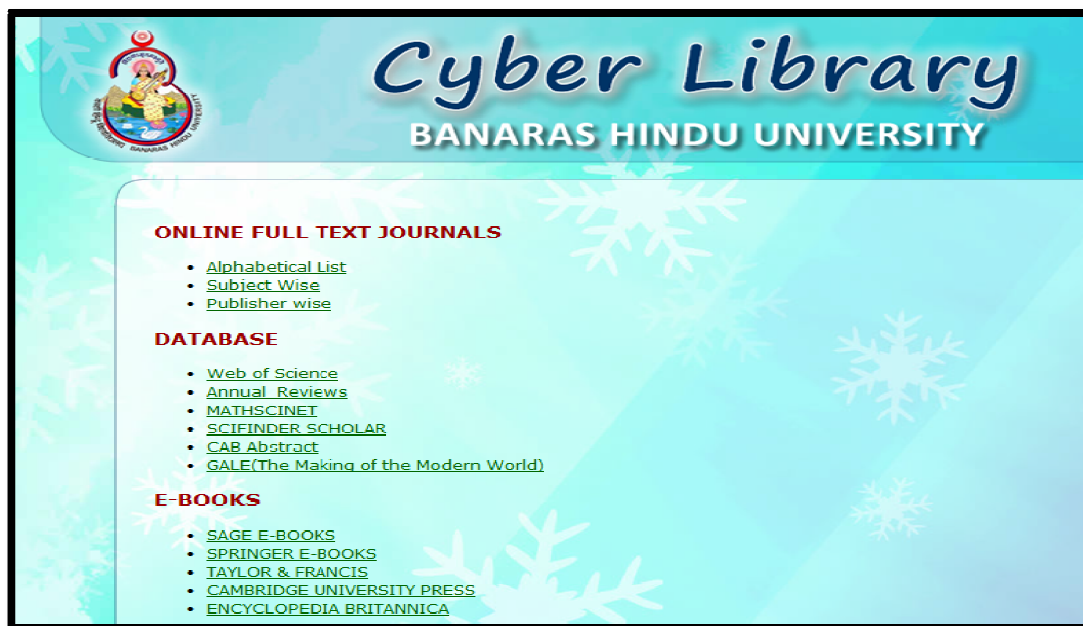
In this way BHU Cyber Library portal are providing links to all useful e-resources for academic community at one place.

4. Journey of BHU Library

It started from handwritten manuscripts, family collection (donated by eminent families of India like Lala Sri Ram, Goenka, Nehru, etc.), subscribed Printed Collection of books and journals and ultimately modern online digital resources.

Library has gone through following steps in order to meet the needs of modern age using various information communication technologies (ICT).

1. Database creation under UGC-INFLIBNET program.
2. Retrospective Data Conversion (RECON Project).
3. Digitization of Manuscripts & Rare Materials
4. Library Automation
5. Mahamana Digital Library
6. Cyber Library

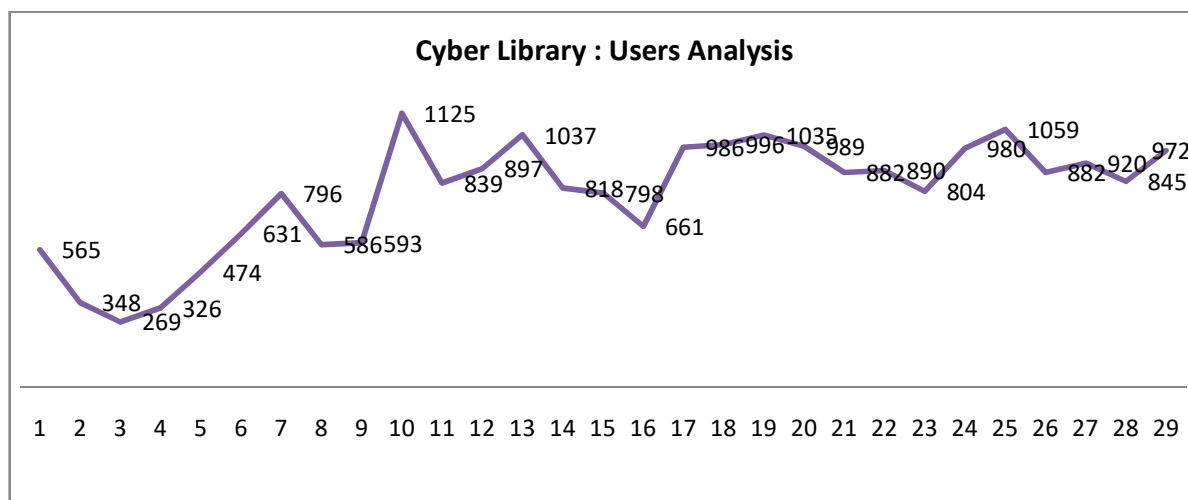


(Fig. 1: Link to E-Resources via Cyber Library Portal)

5. Cyber Library Users Analysis

Cyber library is changing the behavior of users towards access to information. The hall of cyber library is always full with students. It shows popularity and attraction of users towards new technological information resources. As per statistical analysis of user's data for November 2013, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. On an average 793 users per day are availing the facility of cyber library.
2. The minimum number of users are 269 and maximum 1125 users served in a day by cyber library. It includes 11% Girls and 89% Boys on an average.
3. Students are having keen interest in using the cyber library for their academic and research purpose.
4. Besides computer, students are using the cyber hall for reading of personal books and other reading materials due to good reading and learning atmosphere.
5. Users are coming from all faculties like Science, Arts, Commerce, Agriculture and Technology.



(Fig. 2: User Statistics: Cyber Library)

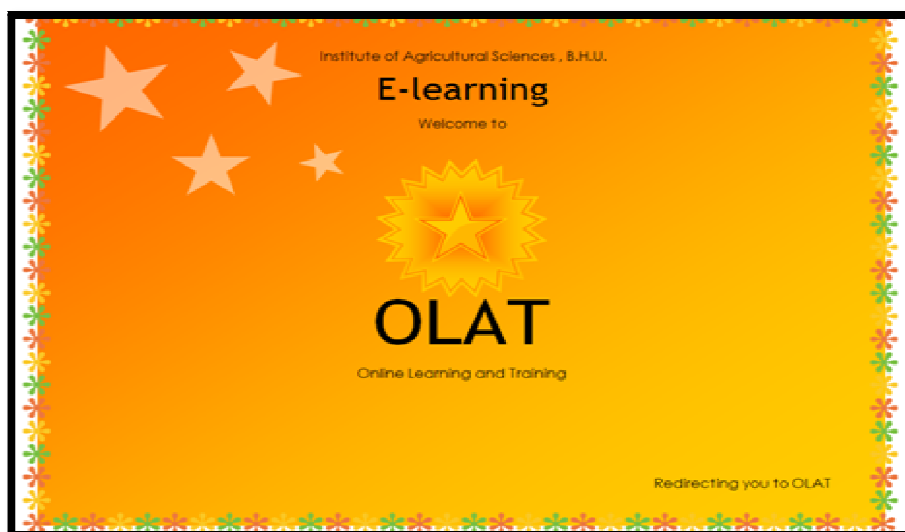
6. E-Learning Program in Agriculture

Agricultural Innovation Partnership Program in BHU

The Agricultural Innovation Partnership (AIP), a project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), comprises a consortium of universities in India and in US, and a set of leading private sector enterprises. The consortium engages in collaborative development initiatives covering agricultural education and extension. The project has national relevance due to its extensive focus on agriculture and food industry professionals, capacity building, technology transfer and rural transformation in less developed regions of India. Sathguru Management Consultants, long term associates of Cornell University activities in South Asia, manages the AIP project in India.

E-Learning: Online Learning and Teaching (OLAT)

The Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University has started online learning and training (OLAT) for faculty members, researchers and students of the institute. For e-learning agricultural resources there is a dedicated site on BHU Intranet known as <http://www.bhuaip.org/>. On this site, students can get number of e-learning resources, online class material, e-content, lectures of BHU faculty, Cornell University lectures, etc. So in this way a student of BHU can get the high quality online information resources from all over the world.



(Fig. 3: E-Learning Resources in Agricultural Sciences)

7. Features of Digital Resources

The online digital resources have various features due to which user prefer them over conventional printed resources. They are

1. Round the clock access and availability (24x7)
2. Multiple accesses in network environment.
3. Fast Communication: No time lag in publication.
4. Linking: linking with citing sources.
5. Saves physical storage space of libraries.
6. Cross search between different publications; and
7. Increase the research productivity and publications.

Due to above mentioned reasons, BHU Library is moving from conventional library services to cyber library services and providing access to online digital resources to satisfy the ever growing information needs of the users.

8. Conclusion

BHU library is organizing user education and information literacy program for teachers, researchers and students for effective use of online digital resources. Recently, library organized information literacy program in the Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development, Law faculty and at various departmental level.

Cyber Library is running round the clock to fulfill the information needs of the BHU research scholars and faculty members. It will increase the efficiency of students to get better job opportunities to serve the society and nation. It will also improve the academic and research performance of BHU faculty.

Banaras Hindu University is on the high position among Indian Universities by contributing through research publications and extension services to society. In this way it is fulfilling the dream of great visionary Bharat Ratna Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya. Cyber Library serves the students of all sections of society with latest technology and information resources to grow and flourish on all direction of knowledge.

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8. BHU English Brochure : <http://pppcellbhu.blogspot.in> (visited on 31/01/2014).
9. BHU Student strength 2013-14: <http://internet.bhu.ac.in/index.php>

Ethical issues for Developing an Institutional Repository in Digital Environment

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Abstract

This paper described about the institutional repository with some instances of repositories, its scope and purpose in an academic institution like – university and research institutes. The paper mainly depicted to frame out some plans, policies, licensing agreement, copyright, etc. before developing an institutional repository in an academic institution. Resulting, authors may believe to deposit their materials in the repository and that materials may widely disseminating from repository or institutional websites. Copyright infringement may be protected in the repository by preparing a written signing licensing agreement between authors and repository of the institution to deposit and access of materials.

Keywords

Copyright, Digital archive, Institutional repository, Licensing, Metadata, Standard

1. Introduction

Institutional repository is the digital archive of intellectual output of an academic institution. Generally, librarians are taking initiatives in planning and building repositories by collecting, managing, preserving and making accessible of intellectual output, local histories and administrative documents of institutions in digitized form. Now, universities and research institutions in India has taken initiatives for building their own institutional repositories with their own administrative documents, local histories and intellectual output of institutions in digitized form. Repositories in universities includes preprints and post prints of journal articles, technical reports, research data, theses, dissertations, important print and image collections, maps, teaching learning materials, historical documents of the institutions, meeting minutes and other administrative records.

2. Objective of Institutional Repositories

The main objectives of institutional repositories are to bring together and preserve the intellectual output of departmental histories and administrative records of institutions. Institutional faculties and researchers want to deposit their own publications in repositories for

storing, archiving, preserving and make it easily available to others through institutional websites via internet. Repository provides services to their institutional faculties, researchers and administrators for their research purposes or knowing their specific information about query.

3. Some instances of Institutional Repositories

The Dspace repository (<http://dspace.org>) at MIT was received a project. The Dspace web page of MIT described the project as a digital institutional repository that stores, organizes, preserves, and reorganizes the intellectual output of university's faculties in digital formats. The MIT repository contains variety of research documents, deposited according to the policies framed by departments and research units at MIT. The Dspace open source software developed with a grant from Hewlett Packard.

The University of California's eScholarship Repository (<http://repositories.cdlib.org>) is the part of the California Digital Library. In the U.K., the Consortium of University Research Libraries (CURL) and the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) established the Project SHERPA (<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk>) to building institutional repositories in U.K. universities. CURL's (<http://www.curl.ac.uk>) mission is to increase the ability of research universities to share research for the benefit of research communities.

4. Access and Use of Institutional Repositories

The institutional repositories encompass rich collection of data, information, images, and valuable research materials of academic institutions. Developing an institutional repository is not a minor task. The major issue is to take decision, what plan and policies you have to follow before installation of software for digitized stored materials in the repository. Before developing an institutional repository, every institution should prescribed its own plan and policies dealing with access and use of store materials in repository. An agreement or consensus must be framed for developing of institutional repositories by the highest decision making authority of the institution with involving different institutional communities. All materials are not making available for all users. Some restrictions must be maintained. Copyright of materials should be maintained.

5. Policies for Institutional Repositories

Librarian of an academic institution may set up institutional repository. In setting up of a repository, a variety of decisions have to make by the librarian in consultation with highest authority of institution. Policies, copyrights and other factors depend on the institutional demand, scope and context and purposes of the repository.

Some of the following important issues are to consider for developing repositories: institutional culture scope of the repository content copyright and legal aspects metadata/ standards software format access levels sustainability funding

5.1 Institutional culture: Institutional culture depends upon the institutional structure, cooperation and trust within an institutional environment. In academic institutions, faculty belongs to departments, disciplines, and research groups. In an internally competitive environment where cooperation and trust are not developed, set up an institutional repository will become very difficult task. Faculty will not contribute to a repository unless they have been trusted in the process. Faculty need to be convinced that contributing to a repository will enhance their reputations in their disciplines which resulting a wider dissemination of their work.

5.2 Scope of the repository: Academic institutions need to be developed a consensus on key issues and technical standards in the repository. A repository may be limited to self-archiving by authors or may include the intellectual output and administrative documents for the whole institution. Repositories provide the means for excavating their hidden resources and bringing them to light for distribution to others.

5.3 Content: Contents are books, articles, reprints, technical reports, working papers, conference papers, theses, data, image files, audio and video files, etc. depending on the content guidelines of the repository. Decision-making on content is the touchy issue. Guidelines for deposit of content into the repository are to be framed by the librarian in consultation with higher authority of the institute. Content policies include copyright guidelines. Key decisions about the type of content accepted by the repository should be made before the implementation of software, as they have implications on metadata. An agreement will be prepared and signed by the author for giving permission to access, distribute and preserve the material.

5.4 Copyright and legal aspects: The copyright play a key role in the institutional repository. Copyright is the key and important issue when introduced an institutional repository in an academic institution. Copyright is ease for pre-print documents that may be self-archived by the authors without taking permission of others, because the author holds the copyright. However, for post-print documents, the author must explore the copyright policies of the repositories. Authors should be reassured that they are not giving up their copyright by submitting their work into the repository. Some policies found in University of California eScholarship Repository (<http://repositories.cdlib.org/escholarship/policies.html>) in the following manners:

“Authors retain the copyright for all papers posted in the repository. The author agreement specifies a nonexclusive right to use. This means the author is free to reuse the content elsewhere, either in the same form or in revised form. If a working paper is published in a journal either in the exact same form or, more commonly, in revised form, many journals allow the working paper to continue to be disseminated over the web; however, some journals do require that the working paper be removed. It is up to the faculty member to check the terms of their agreement with the journal to see what is allowed. The repository would constitute noncommercial use. If you are interested in including a reprint of a journal article on your repository site, have the faculty member check their agreement with the journal to see if it is allowed. If it would not violate copyright, you're welcome to do so. You are the gatekeeper for your repository site, and it is up to you to decide what is appropriate--as long as it doesn't violate copyright and conforms to the few policies set by the e-Scholarship Repository.”

In an academic institution, librarian is the key person for maintaining and operating the institutional repository and he has to ensure the authors or others that all legal policies, licensing, copyright and appropriate software is covered. Authors must sign an agreement as permission to deposit, access, and preserve repository materials.

5.5 Metadata/ Standards: Repositories need to be developed metadata or standards to handle issues associated with open access. Dublin Core is the minimum metadata required for Open Archive Initiatives (OAI), however, depending on the type of content in your repository, other metadata sets may include, as journal name or pagination-for post-prints. Standards include the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) Reference Model (<http://www.rlg.org/longtermoasis.html>), Open Archives Metadata Harvesting Protocol (OAI-PMH), and the Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard (METS).

5.6 Software: Software is a key tool for building an institutional repository. Guides for institutional repository software are to be required for selecting appropriate software in the context of the institution and its repository. Dspace, Eprints, etc. are the examples of software for building developing institutional repository. Users may access their resources by searching through institutional websites via internet.

5.7 Format: The most useful formats are PDF, ASCII, and HTML, RTF, etc. Any suitable format should be selected by the librarian for suitable matching with the software in the repository.

5.8 Access levels: Generally, academic institutions want to select for open access, but some restriction is also required for some research activities and administrative documents. Accession limit may be required for student stakeholders and other restricted users for securing privacy in

administrative documents and highly research activities. The repository software needs to build those limits to ensure compliance.

5.9 Sustainability: Sustainability and maintenance are key issues that involve the long-term commitment of money by management. A repository cannot run itself. It needs constant attention. Maintenance of the contents and their accessibility may change time to time. Librarians need to know the significances of changes in hardware, software, standards and adjust accordingly. Librarians need to prepare a clear policy regarding deposit, accessibility and other anticipated possibilities, which will ease the problem-solving process.

5.10 Funding: A lump sum fund will be required for initial set up an institutional repository. Repositories cannot be continued without sufficient funds for long term basis.

6. Conclusion

The repository is a digital archive not a publisher. Most difficult tasks for developing of an institutional repository are receiving the content. In the repository, content policy should contains authors' eligibility for submission format, both party sign licensing agreement, copyright issues for submission of eligible contents. Keeping in view, the dynamic development of information communication and technological development, it may be presumed that all the framed policies for the repositories may not be static. It may be changed time to time or after 5 years or may be relevant or demand of the community of such institutes.

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SWOT Analysis of N-LIST Programme

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Abstract

This paper describe the N-LIST - (National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Contents) establishment and services, consortia concept, need of consortia, consortia initiatives in India, methodology, SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity & Threat) analysis of N-LIST Programme.

Keywords

N-LIST, Consortia, SWOT analysis

1. Introduction

Information is not worth unless it is communicated to right user at right time in right form and format. In the information and knowledge based society, research has acquired new pace and dimension because society survive on information and knowledge, which is generated by research and it is a continued process, aiming at discovering truth. The Literature in any subject reflects characteristics & creditability of the authors, institutions, and nation themselves. Today's environment is influenced by technology and its every day new developments, especially in electronic technology. Internet, www, web 2.0 etc. has brought a major revolution on the library and information centers also to access different information sources and disseminate to the users in the era of information explosion. Library consortia in today's digital age are quite different from that of library networks in yester years. The main reason is that the resources that are shared in today's consortia environment are predominantly in electronic form such as electronic journals, electronic-books and databases. Hence, the technology and associated tools to support sharing the electronic resources are also important components for the success of any library consortia.

2. Background of N-LIST

Shri Kapil Sibal, Former Union Human Resource and Development Minister, Government of India launched N-LIST Project on May 4, 2010 at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. This project jointly executed by the UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium, INFLIBNET Centre and INDEST-AICTE, IIT Delhi for (i) Cross-subscription to e-resources subscribed by the two consortia, i.e. subscription to INDEST-AICTE resources for universities and UGC-INFONET resources for technical institutions and (ii) Access to selected e-resources to govt./govt-aided colleges. This project provides access to more than 3,000.+ e-journals and 75,000+ e-books to students, researchers and faculty members from colleges (covered under section 12B of UGC Act) and other beneficiary institutions ("INFLIBNET"). Besides 12B/2F colleges, N-LIST Programme is now opened to Non -Aided Colleges (except Agriculture, Engineering, Medical, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Nursing).

N-LIST project is a good step towards the quality Higher Education, where everyone can utilize the e-resource at the best possible way at the least cost. This is an excellent initiative, which should greatly help research activity in colleges/universities. More students and staff would be able to incorporate these resources as an integral part of their curriculum. N-LIST will be useful for researches and students community. The e-resource facility is really a great tool made open to the scholar user. The N-LIST e-resources are beneficial for all the users whether they live in academically well equipped cities or scantily equipped small towns and villages. It is unimaginable that an access to so many books and e-journals are provided. Surely, this would increase the learning abilities of individuals and boosts the rate of research publications with this venture. This is very good and helping to the college teachers and researchers. An excellent way for teachers and students to search for reference materials and books related to their specific subjects. It would also benefit teachers to update their knowledge through e-journals and e-books.

3. Consortia Concept

The word 'consortia' was originated from the Latin in early 19th century in the sense of partnership. The term 'consortia' is derived from the field of 'Economies' and refers to the grouping together of different independent companies in order to bring together financial or material resources under a single managing body for the joint performance of specific operations (Singh & Rao, 2008).

According to encyclopedic dictionary of library and information science that an association of independent libraries and for library systems established by formal agreement, usually for the purpose of resource sharing. Membership may be restricted to a specific geographic region, type of library (public, academic, special) or subject specialization (Suraj, 2005).

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary describes Consortia as 'a group of people, countries, companies, etc. who are working together on a particular project'. A library Consortia is an association of a group of libraries that agree to share their resources to satisfy the needs of users. Consortia may be formed on a local, regional, national, or international basis; on a functional or format basis; or on a subject basis. A consortium could be described as a group of organizations who come together to fulfill a combine objective that usefully requires cooperation and sharing of resources and deliver more than the sum of individual parts;

4. Need for the Library Consortia

The consortium is needed for libraries because of following points as follows:

- Information Explosion
- Diversity of User needs
- Financial Crunch
- Impossibility of self-sufficiency

5. Consortia Initiatives in India

Some of the notable library consortia as follows:

- **FORSA** :Forum for Resource Sharing in Astronomy
- **IIM**: Indian institute of management

- DAE : Department of Atomic Energy
- CSIR: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
- INDEST: Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Sciences and Technology
- UGC-INFONET: UGC-INFONET Digital Library
- HELINET: Health Science Library and Information Network
- MCIT : Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
- CeRA: Consortium for e-Resources in Agriculture
- ERMED: Electronic Resources in Medicine
- DeLCON : Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India
- N-LIST : National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content

6. Purpose, Scope & Methodology

Purpose of this paper is to review the N-LIST programme and services. Scope is restricted to the INFLIBNET-N-LIST. Users comments collected from N-LIST website also discussed with librarians and analysis done by SWOT method for the present study.

7. SWOT Analysis

SWOT analysis is probably the most popular tool used in strategic planning and organizational problem solving. "SWOT" refers to Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat. The; origin of the SWOT acronym however is obscure. Haberberg (2000) noted that Harvard Business School academics were using the concept in the 1960s. In contrast, Turner (2002) attributes development of the SWOT analysis used for many purposes and allied to diverse units of analysis.

SWOT is a useful evaluation technique to improve the better services. This technique is applied in Library and information science field to justice the five law of library science. Users' comments on N-LIST programme services have been evaluated by using SWOT analysis technique as follows:

STRENGTH

Sr. No.	Keyword	Description
1	Major Role	Provide quality based information for the academics and researchers
2	Cost	Provides access to wider no. of electronic resources at substantially lower cost
3	Quality	Nation & International review e-j ournals and e-books are available
4	Download Speed	Access download speed is satisfactory
5	Search	Search strategy facility available by each database
6	User Interference	User friendly
7	E-collection	3000+ E-Journals,75000+ E-Books, archives are available

8	Security	Access @ anywhere /Authentication -Password management
9	Format	HTML,PDF
10	Service	24*7*365
12	Access	Multiuser facility
13	Space management	Save storage space
14	Request an article	This service is free of charge for N-LIST users

WEAKNESS

Sr. No.	Keywords	Description
1	Journal issues	Very few issues for downloading
2	Current Issue	Current Issue not upload soon
3	Internet Connection	Internet connection is required. (Access to E-resources through the Internet).
4	Load Shading	Rural and Urban area colleges faced the load shading problem
5	ICT infrastructure	Lacking of ICT facility(hardware, software, infrastructure) @ college level
6	Subject-wise classification	E- journal and E-book are not classified subject- wise
7	Speed	E-resources download speed is slow
8	Search facility	Publisher wise search facility ,it's a time consuming
9	Awareness, Technophobia	Require training of staff in handling electronic documents
10	Reading	Continuous e-reading is not possible for long time
11	Archives	Lack of archiving & back files restricted for free downloading
12	Limitation of e-journals	Some useful e-journals in specific subject areas are not available like Computer Science, Management Studies, Hydro-geological, Law, Physics , Planetary science, Astrophysics and Mathematics, Zoology, Biological Sciences etc.
13	Language Barrier	Not available regional language e-journals and e-books
14	Stability and storage	volatility of e- Resources makes preservation of e-journals a major concern

OPPORTUNITY

Sr. No.	Keywords	Description
1	Career	Academicians can do their Self development and improvement the growth of strength individually
2	Knowledge share	Developing a new comprehensive e-knowledge policy
3	Research	Growth of research activity
4	Without wall	Access information beyond the library wall
5	Social, economic development	Developing the knowledge world ,indirectly developing the nation
6	Technology	Adoption of emerging technology, e-learning teacher-student participation
7	Interface	A single interface and access point

8	e-trends	Increase the growth of e-knowledge society
9	Interface problem / Navigation	Develop the fast dissemination information with user-friendly interference in just in time

THREAT

Sr. No.	Keywords	Description
1	Quality	Decline the peer review journals
2	Cost	Increasing journal cost directly increasing the subscription fee
3	Technology development	Changing trends of technology
4	Reading habits	Decreasing the print format reading
5	Print resources	Decreasing the print resources
6	Cyber Threats	Hacking the website
7	Licensing & copyright	Ethical issues
8	National Development	No information, No Creativity, No Research activity, No Development, finally its impact on National Development

8. Role of Librarian

In the present ever-changing world Information Technology (IT) has introduced many changes in the way of information to be identified, procured, processed and disseminated to Library and Information Centre users. The shrinking library budget, rising costs of publication, exponential growth of literature and changing needs of users have made librarians to play a major role to rethink about the e-collection policies and uses as following ways:

- Develop the union catalogue of e-resources;
- Design the collection development policy of e-resources as per the user's requirement;
- Provide the orientation and training of e-resources (How to search, retrieval and use) to the library staff & users;
- Develop the intranet infrastructure facility to users for maximum access of e-resources;
- Initiative taken to set up the power back-up facility in the college;
- Measure the user's satisfaction through feedback for effectiveness of e-resources.

9. Conclusion

SWOT analysis helps in evaluating by using your Strength to overcome Weaknesses, using opportunities to overcome Threats and take appropriate strategies as an action. Changes are enforced by many forces such as technology, demographic features, economic characters etc. Some of the technology issues at the information providers/vendors will be solved if these issues are discussed with them while signing up the consortia licenses. Solutions to issues at the member libraries end will be found collectively by member libraries agreeing to use common library automation systems, standards and formats. Hence, N-LIST programme would successfully fill in the serious gap of providing access of e-resources to colleges in India.

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User Expectation from an Automated Library

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Abstract

Users expect the staff to be informed about modern technology. The staff should understand recent developments in the field. Librarians must be patient with users, since to implement and to understand new technology is a tedious process for both sides. Member fees should be nominal so that everyone in the area can become a member. User suggestions should be considered in selecting material for the library

Keywords

User expectations, Automated library system, OPAC

1. Introduction

The Demotic solution, referred to as the Automated Library System (ALS), is a cost effective and space saving alternative to common document shelving technologies. Addressing the need for space efficiency, secure and automated document and records handling, ALS is a turnkey design and software solution focused on reliability and maintainability. The solution, developed by a team of experienced industry professionals, is supported by comprehensive services including on-site maintenance, spare parts, modernizations, upgrades and expansions.

2. Library Search Utility (OPAC)

Library Search Utility (OPAC) is a **stand-alone** application. Search Utility allows you to process search transactions without launching Organizer Pro software. Your Organizer Pro databases are protected from unwanted modifications or deletions. Search Utility can be used on one computer or on the network.

How to Configure Search Utility

- Search configuration files are in the **Search** folder: search.ini, search f.ini.
- You can open search configuration files with any text editor (example: Windows Notepad)
- Search configuration files allow you to define:
 - which fields are included in the **Search By** drop-down box
 - which fields will be displayed in the **Search Results** table

- which database will be searched
- which fields will be displayed in the **Detail Display** section

Simple Search: The application Search function helps you to locate records that contain the piece of data you are looking for. With this software, you are able to locate a piece of text in any field with the capability of moving to the next record filling your search criteria.

3. Users and their Expectations

Private-public library users include students, teachers, scholars, business people, housewives, professionals, retired persons, the newly literate, and so on. Their educational attainments, interests, and cultural backgrounds will vary a great deal. Mostly “User Expectations in Private-Public Libraries in India,” M. Christina Vasanthi, *Library Philosophy and Practice*, Vol. 5 No. 1 (Fall 2002) users use a private-public library for either general reading or for obtaining documents or information on a subject. Each user group has different needs and expectations. The private-public library's role is to provide accurate information quickly to any individual or group.

When determining the needs of users it is essential to know: Who are they? What are their backgrounds? What are their qualifications, knowledge of languages, areas of research and specialization? For what purpose do they seek information? How would they assess the quality of library service? Information service exists for the sake of users. Therefore, it is essential to know what they need.

There is an enormous waste of resources due to nonuse and misuse in all types of libraries. This presents a great challenge. Educating the user is the proper solution. With shrinking budgets, libraries must encourage users to make greater and better use of available resources. In addition, educating the library user improves the quality of use. User education aims to provide knowledge and skills necessary for a user to find his way.

4. User Expectation and Information Technology

By employing modern technology a private-public library should be able to supply information to the right users in the right form at the right time. Private-public libraries should be equipped with computers to automate all library activities. Information technology should also be used in every private-public library for effective management and administration. Computer networks

can help end users share resources, ideas, and knowledge electronically and communicate with the users worldwide. Paper documents should gradually be replaced with electronic formats wherever possible. Every private public library should acquire these technologies to meet the complex demands of the user and also to deal with space problems in the library.

5. User Education and User Expectation

There is an enormous waste of resources due to nonuse and misuse in all types of libraries. This presents a great challenge. Educating the user is the proper solution. With shrinking budgets, libraries must encourage users to make greater and better use of available resources. In addition, educating the library user improves the quality of use. User education aims to provide knowledge and skills necessary for a user to find his way.

A new library user would not be familiar with the ways of the library. He would not know about rules, regulations, and services of the library. The tools of the library are not easy for a beginner to understand. There are many particulars about the arrangements of documents, the layout of various sections, and the kind of services being provided. All this requires some sort of orientation, otherwise new users might feel inhibited in using the library. Private-public libraries require experienced, knowledgeable reference librarians who possess practical knowledge about the psychology of users, and are able to hold their interest. Instruction should aim to increase user awareness of the library as a primary source of information and as a place to turn to for assistance. This is achieved through publicizing the library, with special reference to the resources and services available to the community.

Users expect the staff to be informed about modern technology. The staff should understand recent developments in the field. Librarians must be patient with users, since to implement and to understand new technology is a tedious process for both sides. Member fees should be nominal so that everyone in the area can become a member. User suggestions should be considered in selecting material for the library.

6. Steps for Staff to Meet the User's Needs

- i) Being responsible for the total service quality to the users both the Technical staff and frontline staff in the library should serve the users
- ii) Services must be provided to the users in a most effective way.
- iii) Providing maximum benefits to the users form collection and facilities.

- iv) Stay close to users: Library can not understand users' needs, tastes, interests etc. without listening to them, and services without users' interest will be a mere wastage.
- v) Users must be treated well, informed well and acknowledged well about the services to the users

7. Impact of Ranganathan's Five Laws in Quality Service

The five laws of Ranganathan help in quality improvement of service as those are concentrated to the users very seriously. The laws directly advocate towards libraries' collection development, speedy processing, maintenance and quick retrieval of information by users.

"Books are for Use" is a direction for measuring the quality of a library; quality in terms of contents, accessibility and availability as and when needed.

"Every reader his/ her books" implies needs of users. In order to meet this law the library has to index all micro and macro documents so that every reader can find out his or her requirements.

"Every Book / Information its reader" implies the importance of book/ information selection in a library. The law advocates scientific document selection, subject based organization, advanced and in depth indexing, efficient and effective searching and locating tools, Staff assistance, open access, extension services, publicity programs etc.

"Save the time of Reader" indicates the importance of fast services to the users with the advanced technologies, method, techniques and tools. Open access, digital services, classified arrangement of documents in shelves, location and directing guides, excellent searching tools, and techniques i.e. Online public Access Catalogue (OPAC) in an automated library, Xerox facility, Online Information services, qualified and experienced staff will ensure fast service to the users.

"The Library is a growing organism" implies collection development, changing of all components of a library.

8. Expectation: Users Quality of Services

1. Modern building and furniture are required for a good library.
2. A good library provides excellent facilities and services.
3. Required books and journals in adequate number will be available with attractively displayed in a good library.
4. In a good library, the staff will assist the users for locating a document.
5. Accurate information and proper records will always be available in a good library.

6. The staff of a good library will have sufficient knowledge to answer user's questions.
7. Easy accessing and convenient working hour should have in a good library.

9. Facilities in a Quality based Library

a) Physical Facilities

1. Good library is easily accessible.
2. Good layout for a good library.
3. Sufficient Space, lighting and ventilation.
4. Clean, tidy and hygienic.
5. Cozy and comfortable furniture.

b) Library Collection

1. Good collection of textbooks, journals, reference books, online journals, e books, etc. is needed in a good library.
2. Good library displays new arrival of books in separate shelves.
3. Good library offers open access to the collection.

c) Library Staff

1. Staff in a good library should be experienced with knowledge of modern technology.
2. Staff should help the users to locate the documents needed and do their works in time.
3. Sufficient staff to run the library.

d) Technical Processing

1. Good library acquire new documents in time.
2. Shelf arrangement and rectification is a never ending process in a good library.
3. Good library has proper catalogue or database for collection (OPAC etc.)
4. Good library has prompt processing, charging and discharging system.

10. Conclusion

Today library introduces many new services either converting existing services into-services or by developing and implementing entirely new services for searching, delivery and use of information. Such new or converted services include e.g. online service, portals, digitized collection, etc. to enhance the quality of library services. Quality will be mainly defined by the

speed and accuracy of reference and information delivery services, open access to both physical collection and online retrieval systems. The comprehensiveness and good support from library staff is most important needs in a library. The efficiency of background processes, convention of workshop, seminar, in service training of new technology introduced, refreshment course organized by library professional community are most essential for library to cope with globalization. Performance measurement and user survey can show whether a library is efficient and effective delivering services. The Total Quality Management, Data collection and analysis of data, SERVQUAL a scale for measuring service quality, Lib QUAL, an instrument for measuring library quality are some methods and techniques to evaluate, control and improve the quality of a library. The greatest chance of success will come from affiliating the library with the unique goals of its parent organization.

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Digital Resources for Law Libraries

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Abstract

Library functions are essential integral component for any law institution because law is a profession which is literally unable to exercise its work without the use of books. The law library has special types of collection e.g. legislative material, case laws, law books , academic articles, commission's reports etc for special type of users. Law library users demand information instantly without any excuse. Law libraries in India are facing a lot of problems due to static budget and exponential price hike of library collections. Therefore by using ICT technology law libraries are currently undergoing a rapid and dynamic revolution leading to new generation of libraries with the emphasis on e-resources. In this paper define resources & its types, e-resources which are being used by Law school libraries in India.

Keywords

E-resources, Consortia, law libraries in India

1. Introduction

Like any other library, law library is also a repository of scholarly literature. It is an integral part of the legal educational system as well as legal profession. Law libraries have specialized reading materials e.g. case laws, statutory provisions, rules framed under any Act, object and reasons of any Act, amendment of any Act, Notifications issued under any particular statute, debates in Parliament at the time of enactment of any particular Act, or academic articles on a given topic in different situations. In India, Some initiatives have been taken by government of India to providing free legal information in electronic form. Now a day the ICT has played its major role in every sector of society and libraries are not untouched by ICT impact. ICT is offering almost every activity in the library. Now, publication of e-resources rapidly increased and a new era "paper less society has come. The most of libraries particularly law libraries, developing e-resource collection for their users. Government of India, Supreme Court of India's library also has taken good initiatives to provide free access to legal information.

2. E-Resources

An electronic resource is defined as a resource which require is defined as a resource which requires computer access or any electronic product that delivers a collection of data, be it text referring to full bases, e-journals, image collection, other multimedia products and numerical graphical or time based, as a commercially available title that has been published with an aim to being marketed. E-resources may be categorized in following way:

- e-Journals
- e-book
- e-Zine
- e-Thesis & Dissertation
- e-References sources
- Online Database
- Web Site
- Digital Content
- Electronic Link

3. Law Libraries and E-Resources

Law libraries around the world provide research services to help their patrons find the legal information they need in law schools, law firms and other research environments. Many law libraries and institutions provide free access to legal information on the web, either individually or via collective action, such as with the Free Access to Law Movement. Librarians in other organizations may convince their users to give them some time for catering to their information requirements, a court librarian has to furnish the desired information at once because the case is being argued in the Court and desired information is needed in the course of the argument. So a law librarian has to provide the information instantly without any excuse. Because of this reason, a law librarian has to be a very alert professional and must develop his or her own tools and expertise to provide the desired information instantly. In modern era use of e-resources also increase in these institutions.

The following e-resources are being used by the most of law library users:

Open access e-resources for Indian legal information:

a) INDIACODE

India Code Information System (<http://indiacode.nic.in/>) is the official database of the Government of India. Contains all statutes enacted by the Parliament. Relevant amendments are also may be retrieved from the website.

b) JUDIS

The Judgment Information System (<http://judis.nic.in/>) is free of charge developed by Supreme Court of India Library. JUDIS contains all reportable judgments of the Supreme Court of India and other regional courts from 1950 to the present (online and CD-ROM). JUDIS contains acts and headnotes for the judgments delivered up to 1993 only. From 1994 onwards the judgments do not have acts and headnotes.

c) Parliament Information System

The Parliament of India Home Page (<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>) was inaugurated by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, the then President of India on 15 March 1996. The Home Page containing the information generated within the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha has become an important source of information and reference tool. the home page of parliament provides the Constitution, Constituent Assembly Debates , General Budget, Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha , Parliamentary Committees and their Reports , , Biographical sketches of members , Lok Sabha Debates (Proceedings) from July 1991 onwards ,Synopsis of Debates from July 2000 onwards , Parliamentary Questions with Answers from February 2000 onwards.

d) Law Commission Information System

Law commission of India's website (<http://www.lawcommissionofindia.nic.in>) is excellent source for getting law commissions reports in full text. It provides law commission reports from 1st report to latest (e.g. 243rd report).

e) Government of India Portal

The National Portal of India (www.india.gov.in), developed with an objective to enable a single window access to information and services being provided by the various Indian Government entities. The content in this Portal is the result of a collaborative effort of various Indian Government Ministries and Departments, at the Central/State/District level. This Portal is Mission Mode Project under the National E-Governance Plan, designed and maintained by National Informatics Centre (NIC).

f) India Legal Information Institute (LiiofIndia)

The First Free Legal Web Portal of India was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India Dr. Manmohan Singh on the eve of Law Day in New Delhi on 25 November, 2006 at a glittering function held at Vigyan Bhavan. The portal is virtual extension of India Legal Information Institute and is available at www.indlii.org. It is committed to collect legal information about India for all available sources; publish the same on the Internet with free and full public access; grant rights to the public to use the legal resources without any restrictions; create awareness about the availability of free legal resources; remove hurdles coming in the way of providing free legal information; coordinate with others Institutions to explore sources & utilization of legal information. The portal provides information about central and state laws, judgments of various courts in the country besides news of the legal world.

Fee based database

- g) Manupatra:** Comprehensive database of judgments, case laws, reports, legislations, forms, notifications, circulars regarding legal, tax and regulatory issues in India.
- h) Westlaw:** Comprehensive database of judgments, case laws, reports, legislations, forms, notifications, circulars regarding legal, tax and regulatory issues in India and abroad.
- i) Hien Online:** Hein online is an image based collection of legal periodicals. Most of the titles are from USA and UK.
- j) Lexis-Nexis:** Lexis-Nexis provides e-journals, E-books in almost all fields of knowledge including law.
- k) E-Jurix:** E-Jurix is a collection of law information in India covering full text judgments of Supreme Court, High Courts and tribunal decisions, etc.

Other sources

- l) **J-STOR:** JSTOR is a digital library of more than 1,500 academic journals, books, and primary sources including 97 law journals. Most of the journals covered are from the first volume.
- m) **Ebrary:** A databases of over thirty thousand e-books covering a wide range of subjects including books from leading publishers in Law, International Relations & Public Policy. The site provides facility to search, browse, and preview all of the e-books

4. E-Consortia and Law Libraries in India

Library consortia is a group of two or more libraries which have agreed to cope rats with one another in order to fulfill certain similar need usually resource sharing. Consortia are basically evolving a form of cooperation among the libraries which come together to share resources electronically. Consortia like UGC- INFONET, INDEST, CSIR, FORSA and HELINET have already contributed positively and some others are in the offing. Many organizations are now under library consortium to reduce cost and enhance the efficiency of their resource sharing, which are actively involved in sharing and utilizing their valuable data and the information by the consortia.

There is no consortium for law libraries in India. UGC- INFONET provides access to Westlaw, Hien-Online and Manupatra for National Law Universities only. Institutions other then National University have no such consortia facility for law users.

5. Conclusion

Law courses are professional courses and the library plays an important role in this area. This is marketing era and it is totally based on the Information technology. Librarians in other organizations may convince their users to give them some time for catering to their information requirements, a law librarian has to furnish the desired information at once because the case is being argued in the Court and desired information is needed in the course of the argument. So a law librarian has to provide the information instantly without any excuse. Because of this reason, a law librarian has to be a very alert professional and must develop his or her own tools and expertise to provide the desired information instantly. Due to explosion of knowledge and constraints on the financial resources, libraries consortia has emerged as a necessity now a days for professional development of the staff, challenges posed by new technologies and drastic cut

in the library budgets. E –resources are become important due to its features like fast searching, s simultaneously use, fast delivery and remote location use. Governments of India, Supreme Court of India have taken good initiatives for providing legal information in form. Some private service providers like Westlaw, Manupatra, E-Jurix, Hien-Online etc. are also providing legal information in form on fee based. IndLii also started services as law gateway in demand of free access to law movement.

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Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics : An Overview

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Abstract

In many cases, statistical analyses of scientific publications, the chief takes the place of Bibliometrics without scientific papers. Bibliometrics, one of the sub-field of the measurement of the output of scientific publications. Especially in the works of the founders of the shadow on the progression. Bibliometrics, Marcus Garfield and B Price in the 1950s. Since 1958 Bibliometrics has evolved as a field, taught in library and information science schools and it emerged as a tool for scientific evaluation for a number research groups around the world. This process was made possible by the work of Eugene Garfield and his Science Citation Index. Castell, an American psychologist was credited with the launching of Scientometrics, when he produced statistics on a number of scientists and their geographical distribution, and ranked the scientists according to their performance. He introduced two dimensions into the measurements of science, namely, quantity and quality. The term informetrics was introduced by Blackert, Siegel and Nacke(1979) but gained popularity by the launch of the international informetrics conferences in 1987. A recent development in informetrics called the webometrics/cybermetrics, has become a part of the main stream library and information science research area. The term webometrics refers to the quantitative studies of the nature of scientific communication over the internet and its impact on diffusion of ideas and information. This paper reviews the evolution of bibliometrics and its fast growing offshoots, scientometrics, informetrics and webometrics.

Keywords

Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics

1. Introduction

Bibliometrics scientific research output files that measure, he saw five decades ago offering a library and research data changes made to the schools. And he arose, as it is acknowledged a specialist sciences, as an indication of the course of part of the study and well versed in the knowledge of the both in Europe and America with a substantial body of techniques, some theories and an international group of specialist science evaluators (Thelwall, 2008). In 1906, Cattell launched the biographical directory of American men of science, published every 1 Daisy Jacobs, PhD, is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Information Studies, University of Zululand, South Africa. She was a Keynote Speaker at the 11th DIS Annual Conference. 11th DIS Annual Conference 2010, 2nd – 3rd September, Richardsbay, University of Zululand, South Africa 2 five years and the directory collected information on thousands of American scientists active in research (Godin, 2007). Catell introduced two dimensions to the measurement of science, quality and quantity and these two dimensions still largely define the field of bibliometric studies today. Quantity or productivity as he called it, was simple the counting of

number of scientists a nation produces while quality or performance, was defined as contributions to the advancement of science and was measured by averaging the per rankings of colleagues (Godin, 2007). Although bibliometrics was used as a standard for measuring the publication output of scientists almost a century ago, it was largely the work of Eugene Garfield in the 1960s and his Science Citation Index through his newly developed Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) which made possible the quantitative analysis of scientific research output (Garfield, 1979). The two major changes in publishing are the computerization of the printing process, and the conversion of the entire publishing cycle that is, the submission of an article, refereeing and publication to the internet, allowing for faster and possibly cheaper communication thought. This paper has a dual focus: general bibliometric and its development into scientometrics and informetrics and the applications of bibliometrics on the web called webometrics.

2. Bibliometrics

The term Bibliometrics the terms coined Allan Pritchard in 1968. but it became more popular during 1980s. According to D.T. Howkins " Sengupta had defined this term as the "organization, classification and quantitative evolution of publication patterns of all macro and micro communications along their authorship by mathematical and statistical calculus".

3. Origin Of Bibliometrics

The word 'Bibliometrics' is coined by two words 'biblio' and 'metrics'. The word 'biblio' is derived from combination of a Latin and Greek word 'biblion', which means book, paper. On the other hand, the word 'metrics' indicates the science of meter i.e. measurement. The terms bibliometrics and scientometrics were almost simultaneously introduced by Pritchard and by Nalimov and Mulchenko in 1969. While Pritchard explained the term bibliometrics as "the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication". Nalimov and Mulchenko defined scientometrics as "the application of those quantitative methods which are dealing with the analysis of science viewed as an information process". According to these interpretations the speciality scientometrics is restricted to the measurement of science communication, whereas bibliometrics is designed to deal with more general information processes. The anyhow fuzzy borderlines between the two specialties almost vanished during the last three decades, and nowadays both terms are used almost as synonyms.

4. The Pioneers Of Bibliometrics

The statistical analysis of scientific literature began almost 50 years before the term “bibliometrics” was coined. In 1926, Alfred J. Lotka published his pioneering study on the frequency distribution of scientific productivity determined from a decennial index (1907- 1916) of Chemical Abstracts.

5. Components Of Bibliometrics

The present-day bibliometric research is aimed at the following three main target-groups that clearly determine topics and sub-areas of “contemporary bibliometrics”. Bibliometrics for bibliometricians (Methodology) This is the domain of basic bibliometric research and is traditionally funded by the usual grants. Methodological research is conducted mainly in this domain. (ii) Bibliometrics for scientific disciplines (Scientific information) The researchers in scientific disciplines form the bigger, but also the most diverse interest group in bibliometrics. Due to their primary scientific orientation, their interests are strongly related to their specialty. This domain may be considered an extension of science information by metric means. Here we also find joint borderland with quantitative research in information retrieval. (iii) Bibliometrics for science policy and management (science policy) At present this is the domain of research evaluation and the most important topic in the field. Here the national, regional, and institutional structures of science and their comparative presentation are in the foreground.

6. Bibliometric Laws

The earliest definable research within the scientometric field was the work that gave rise to the laws of bibliometrics. The first, which came to be known as **Lotka’s Law**, after Alfred Lotka, can be traced back to 1926 and suggested that within a defined area over a specific period a low number of authors accounted for a large percentage of publications in the area. In 1948 Samuel Clement Bradford’s analysis indicated that within a given area over a specific time a few journals publish a high percent of articles within the area and there are many journals that publish only a few articles each: **Bradford’s Law**. This was followed in 1935 by the work of George Kingsley Zipf, which describes the frequency of words in a text and became known as **Zipf’s Law**. Zipf’s research was refined into two main laws looking at high and low frequency words within a text. These laws continue to be studied and form the basis of the development of the modern-day scientometric literature.

a) Bradford's Law Of Scattering

Bradford revealed a pattern of how literature in a subject is distributed in journals. "If scientific journals are arranged in order of decreasing productivity of articles on a given subject, they may be divided into a nucleus of periodicals more particularly devoted to the subject and several other groups of zones as the nucleus."

The statistical regularity pointed out by Bradford's law provides an objective means of determining zones of relative richness or value to a given kind of literature. This has implications to the various processes in a library. For example a library can safely stock the journals which belong to the core or nuclear zone. It is advisable to extend the purchase list to the next zones till the budget limits permit. If at all the library budget is elastic, a point will be reached at which it would be desirable to obtain copies of articles in the journals on demand rather than subscribing to the journal.

b) Lotka's Law

Lotka's proposition led to a whole gamut of studies on scientific productivity. Such productivity studies have gained momentum in the post-second world war period. This in fact, has culminated in the rise of a new discipline called Scientometrics. It is defined as the 'study of the measurement of scientific and technological progresses. It provides an understanding of the structure of scientific activity, the disciplines being researched, the organizations involved, the strength and deficiency in the scientific groups and their communication channels and at different levels of aggregation. It follows a trajectory of econometrics in the use of quantitative data, concepts and models and extensive use of mathematical and statistical techniques of modeling and data analysis.

c) Zipf's Law

The Zipf's law is an empirical law set up for linguistics in the early 1930s by the Harvard Linguistic Professor George Kingsley Zipf (1902-1950). This heralded the power law $q(n) = 1/n$, now commonly called Zipf's law which states that the frequency q of occurrences of some event (such as of a word in a text sample) is inversely proportional to its rank n . As often happens, there are forerunners, as displayed in a time table of bibliometrics by Ronald Rousseau (2001). Actually, G. K. Zipf (1935, 1949) originally described a broad statistical regularity of natural languages and proposed two complementary empirical laws of word frequencies, as highlighted by Landini (2000)

6. Scientometrics

Scientometrics is a branch of the science 'Science of Science'. Haitun treats 'Scientometrics', as scientific disciplines, which performs reproducible measurements of scientific activity and reveal its objective quantitative regularities. According to him, Scientometric methods include statistical and thesaurus methods, and indicators as to the number of citations, term etc.

There are two aspects within science of science, viz., The analytical aspect which deals with the general laws of the development of science as a knowledge system and a specific social institution; and the normative aspect that deals with the development of practical recommendations for raising research efficiency. Scientometrics are used to measure scientific activities, mainly by producing statistics on scientific publications indexed in databases. They are flexible tools used to study the sociological phenomena associated with scientific communities, to conduct scientific/strategic, technical, technological or competitive monitoring, to design and manage research programs and to evaluate research. They are extremely valuable methods for evaluating research output, positioning studies and conducting foresight studies in science and technology. Scientometric tools could be used to measure and compare the scientific activities at various levels of aggregation including institutions, sectors, provinces and countries. They could also be used to measure research collaborations, to map scientific networks and to monitor the evolution of scientific fields. Scientometric indicators give policy-makers objective, reproducible and therefore verifiable information that goes beyond the anecdotal.

7. Informetrics

The field informetrics took the place of the originally broader specialty bibliometrics. The term informetrics was adopted by VINITI (Gorkova, 1988) and stands for a more general subfield of information science dealing with mathematical statistical analysis of communication processes in science. In contrast to the original definition of bibliometrics, informetrics also deals with electronic media and thus includes topics such as the statistical analysis of the (scientific) text and hypertext systems, library circulations, and information measures in electronic libraries, models for Information Production Processes and quantitative aspects of information retrieval as well. Otto Nacke of West Germany first proposed the term 'Informetrics' according to Brookes, in 1979. The term's acceptance data since 1987 when, B.C. Brooke suggested during the international conference of bibliometrics and theoretical aspects of Information Retrieval in Diepenbeek, Belgium that the term informetrics included in the name of the following conference, scheduled for London, Canada in 1989. This meeting was thus named- International Conference on Bibliometrics, Scientometrics and Informetrics.

8. Conclusion

Bibliometrics has changed out of all recognition since the late 1950s. Today it is taught widely in library and information science schools and is used as the core evaluatory tool by evaluation research groups around the world such as the centre for Science and Technology Studies in the Netherlands. Several courtiers have taken journal impact factor (JIF) and bibliometrics when making important policy decisions about the future of the government funded research. Some of the studies done by experts on bibliometric indicators have shown that although most of the indicators are well known and easy to calculate, have significant flaws in which most of the users might overlook. Hence one important task for bibliometric practitioners is to convince policy makers of the importance of commissioning high quality robust indicators as well as ensuring that no indicator is taken at face value. Scientometrics and Informetrics have also changed in the sense of expanding the number of data sources that can be used. Although Thomson Scientific has always been considered as the database for biblio, infor and scientometrics, it has been now challenged by two most important international databases, Google Scholar and Scopus. More importantly, large scale patent analysis is now much easier than before with digitisation and indexing of patent databases and this opens up an aspect of the commercial value of scientific research for informetric study. The metrics have changed and expanded the range of tasks investigated. This wide range of relational informetrics studies opens up new ways of understanding the scholarly communication process and the structure of science through citation.

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Need of Surveillance in Library

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Abstract

Some surveillance is used merely to control costs in the workplace. When employees download irrelevant material off the internet, calls friends or steal merchandise or stationary, they add to their employer's costs. Many argue that workplace surveillance is an effective tool for eliminating these unnecessary expenses. While employee monitoring may be appropriate for legitimate business reasons such as security, liability, productivity and efficiency, these arguments fail to address the potential dangers associated with the use of surveillance in the workplace.

Keywords

Library surveillance, Library Security, Library Automation.

1. Introduction

Technology is an integral part of the modern workplace and with so many tasks in today's office environment performed on a computer, many employees spend the majority of their day at a computer workstation. Employees have easy access to company and customer information and may regularly use the company computer for personal use. Employees are becoming increasingly concerned about their privacy as their employers are monitoring them electronically more closely than ever before. At the same time, certain state efforts to prevent employee electronic monitoring are not succeeding. Employers use a wide variety of technologies to monitor employees in the workplace. The focus here is on electronic mail (email), the Internet, and closed circuit television cameras ("CCTV").

2. Need of Surveillance at Workplace

Four main arguments have been raised in defence of the conduct of workplace surveillance.

- The first is that employers have an absolute right to protect themselves and their property from security risks created by employment. Surveillance tools such as cameras, proximity cards and access codes are therefore justified on the basis that they minimise the risk of theft, protect the premises from threats to property such as sabotage, arson and vandalism and reduce the risk of extortion by employees.
- Secondly, employers justify workplace surveillance as a way of reducing exposure to liability risks. Significant legal obligations fall upon all employers. For example, an employer may be vicariously liable for employee misconduct such as defamation, computer hacking, violation

of securities laws, workplace harassment and discrimination. Surveillance technology such as e-mail and internet interception, telecommunication monitoring and access to files stored or deleted on an employee's hard drive are therefore used to head off the possibility of litigation.

- The third argument proposed by employer groups is that surveillance provides a means of increasing productivity in the workplace through quality control and performance evaluation. An employer may conduct surveillance through cameras or Global Position Monitoring systems to determine when an employee leaves his or her desk, where they go and for how long. In addition, devices that actually record the keystrokes of individuals, the number of phone calls an operator may take or the speed in which they type may be used to determine worker efficiency.
- Finally, some surveillance is used merely to control costs in the workplace. When employees download irrelevant material off the internet, calls friends or steal merchandise or stationary, they add to their employer's costs. Many argue that workplace surveillance is an effective tool for eliminating these unnecessary expenses. While employee monitoring may be appropriate for legitimate business reasons such as security, liability, productivity and efficiency, these arguments fail to address the potential dangers associated with the use of surveillance in the workplace.

3. Electronic Performance Monitoring

a) Obligations on employers - statements of policy

Employers must provide workers with a readily accessible, clear and accurate statement of policy with regard to e-mail and internet use in the workplace. This should clearly describe the extent to which the employees can use communication facilities owned by the company for personal or private communications. For example, the policy may place a limitation on the duration and times of use. On the website of the Data Protection Commissioner (DPC) you can find guidance notes on monitoring staff which include the DPC office policy on email and internet use for use as a template.

If surveillance or monitoring of communications use is to be carried out, the reasons and purposes for which this will be undertaken must be made clear to employees. Where an employer has allowed the use of the company's communications facilities for private use by employees, such private communications may be subject to some surveillance, for example, to ensure adequate virus checking.

Details of surveillance measures to be undertaken must be clearly identified, for example:

- Who in the workplace has responsibility for surveillance?

- How is it undertaken?
- What type of surveillance is carried out?
- When will surveillance take place?

All these issues should be addressed and included in the employer's policy. In the event of a breach of internal electronic communication use, the employer must have set out enforcement procedures in the company policy. In addition, the employer must have clearly set down the opportunities given to employees to respond to breaches of policy. From a practical point of view, it is strongly advised that the employer immediately informs the worker of any misuse of electronic communications that is detected, unless important reasons justify the continuance of the surveillance. Employees can be informed through software such as pop-up warning windows. Employers may find it useful to consult with worker representatives (that is, trade unions) before introducing worker-related policies.

b) Monitoring of e-mail systems

The employer must be clear about his or her e-mail and internet policies and these policies must be clearly communicated to employees. No covert e-mail monitoring is allowed by employers, except in case where specific criminal activity has been identified and the surveillance is required to obtain evidence and subject to the respect of legal and procedural rules. For example, if the employer or police suspects that an employee is using workplace e-mail and the internet contrary to the provisions of the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998.

Before implementing any e-mail monitoring policy in the workplace, employers must ask themselves:

- Whether the workers know that the e-mail will be monitored
- Whether the monitoring is necessary. Could the same results be achieved with traditional methods of supervision?
- Whether the proposed processing of personal data is fair to employees
- Whether the monitoring is in proportion to the concerns it tries to address.

The monitoring of e-mails should, if possible, be limited to traffic data on the participants and time of a communication rather than the contents of communications if this would be sufficient to allay employers concerns.

If access to an e-mail's content is absolutely necessary, the employer should take into account the privacy of people outside the organisation receiving the e-mail as well as those inside. The employer, for instance, cannot obtain the consent of people outside the organisation sending e-mails to its workers. The employer should make reasonable efforts to inform people outside the organisation of the existence of monitoring activities to the extent that these people could be affected by them. An example could be the insertion of warning notices regarding the existence of

the monitoring systems, which may be added to all outbound e-mails from the organisation.

c) Privacy in the workplace

Employees in the workplace in Ireland have a legitimate right to a certain degree of privacy in the workplace. However, their right to privacy must be balanced with the legitimate rights and interests of the employer. For example, the employer has a right to run his or her business efficiently and effectively and to protect himself or herself from any harm the worker's actions may create.

These rights and interests constitute legitimate grounds that may justify appropriate measures to limit the worker's right to privacy. The clearest example of this would be those cases where the employer is victim of a worker's criminal offence.

However, balancing different rights and interests requires taking a number of principles into account, in particular, proportionality. It should be clear that the simple fact that a monitoring activity or surveillance is considered convenient to serve the employer's interest would not solely justify any intrusion into a worker's privacy. Before being implemented in the workplace, any monitoring measure must pass a list of tests, which are extensively detailed in this working document.

4. Responses to Electronic Workplace Surveillance: Resistance and Regulation

Whilst the workplace surveillance debate is generally viewed as a contest between civil liberties and technology, it should instead be framed as an episode in an on-going conflict between employers and employees. The adoption of workplace surveillance practices will depend on a range of complex political and historical factors including the prevailing level of industrial conflict, the extent to which employees can assert their privacy rights and the extent of government intervention in industrial disputes and through the enactment of legislation.

a) Regulations in India

There is no dedicated legislation in India for E-surveillance but can be indirectly covered in Information Technology Act 2000. Section 69 of IT Act, 2000 empowers the Controller of Certifying Authority to order the interception of electronic information transmitted through any computer systems in India

5. Advantages and Disadvantages of Surveillance at Workplace

Workplace surveillance takes place when the employer monitors employee use of the phone and the Internet while also monitoring employee activity with the use of video cameras. In some cases, such as monitoring a phone call between employees and clients in the state of California, employers must alert employees when they are being monitored, according to the Privacy Rights

Clearinghouse website. Understand the pros and cons of workplace surveillance before developing employee-monitoring policies

a) Efficient Time Management

Surveillance in the work environment can improve productivity. The data collected regarding employees' computer use, for example, can help employers migrate the time employees spend on non-work browsing and emailing to more productive uses. Specific knowledge, gleaned through computer monitoring software, gives employers the ability to institute policies that focus on problem areas. If monitoring reveals that workers are shopping online or socializing on Facebook during work time, management can specifically restrict these practices through the use of software filters that block access to specific sites.

b) Loss Prevention

Employers can protect their business assets through monitoring of the workplace. From relatively minor theft, such as a worker slipping a box of paper clips into her purse to more substantial incidents, such as an employee selling proprietary company information to a competitor, contemporary surveillance tools heighten management's ability to safeguard company assets. Thanks to high-tech forensics, even incriminating memos or emails that an employee has deleted from the office computer are recoverable for use as evidence of wrongdoing.

c) Devious Employees

An employee surveillance system can sometimes lull you into a false sense of security. When you have active surveillance, you automatically assume that you have all of the necessary angles covered. Employees that want to defeat your monitoring system can find methods that you may have missed when you installed the system. Workplace monitoring may also give you the feeling that your company and employees are more secure. While you will be able to see trouble coming, it still requires trained security personnel to address the issue when it arises.

d) Lack of Widespread Regulation

The lack of federal and consistent state regulation of workplace surveillance simplifies legal issues for employers who wish to keep an eye on their employees. The Privacy Rights Clearinghouse organization says that while workplace monitoring "is virtually unregulated," some states, such as Connecticut, have established laws that restrict the ways in which businesses monitor their workers. Also, labor unions have the right to negotiate employee privacy issues with employers, according to the 1997 National Labor Relations Board ruling that surveillance is a topic subject to mandatory bargaining.

e) Documented Evidence

Monitoring employee activity on the phone, during an Internet session or by use of video surveillance means that there is evidence being generated should an incident occur. If an employee tries to steal something from a retail showroom but tries to blame it on a customer, the video

surveillance reveals the truth. If a customer is abusive on the phone to one of your associates and then tries to blame it on your staff member, a listen of the taped recording shows who was in the right. It helps you to back up your employees in a situation or punish your staff, based on good surveillance evidence.

f) Training

On-the-job training can be effective in nearly any job situation. But depending on the job duties, training a new employee during work hours could be costly and dangerous. A way to get new employees a better idea of real-world applications of job training is to use surveillance materials from actual employees performing the jobs. It helps new employees to learn what to do and what to avoid, based on real situations.

g) Expense

Making use of an employee surveillance program requires additional staff members to monitor the surveillance and watch for significant events. There is also the additional expense of the equipment necessary to do surveillance, the software needed to integrate surveillance in with the computer network and the cost of ongoing maintenance and upgrades to your monitoring materials. As your company expands, so will the need for more surveillance to keep up with new staff members and additional company locations.

6. Conclusion

Electronic monitoring provides employers with unprecedented access to information about their workers. Without appropriate regulation, this has the potential to adversely affect employees' privacy rights. Current legislative and other measures in both Australia and the United States do not sufficiently address the privacy concerns raised by the increased use of sophisticated monitoring technologies in the workplace.

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Institutional Repositories: an Essential Tool for Information and Knowledge in Present Era

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Abstract

We are living in the age of information. In this age, information needs of users are increased sustainable. Simultaneously, an open access movement is also being run to provide information to all at no cost. The academic institutions are also taking initiatives through Institutional Repositories to provide scholarly information in open access mode. The Institutional Repositories are web based database, where institutions are disseminated. Institutional Repository (IR) disseminates rich source of digitized materials drafted and published by learned societies. Major R& D institutes and academic institutions provide an Institutional Repository (IR) service. In present paper, describes brief about aspect of institutional repositories, definition of institutional repository, importance of institutional repository, essential elements of institutional repository. In this paper also discussed about the software's that are easily available to create and maintain in institutional repositories, digital repository software, and future of institutional repository in India.

Key words

Institutional Repository, Digital Library

1. Introduction:

There are many challenges to providing effective access to and use of scientific data and information in the developing world, over and above the usual basic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure difficulties. Although these challenges are difficult, they can be overcome through a sustained focus and joint action. In particular, there are numerous examples of proven and successful approaches that can usefully be adopted to solve most, if not all, of the recognized problems. For instance, different developed and developing countries have established a variety of novel and effective mechanisms to reduce barriers and promote the production, access, and use of digital scientific information. Models such as open-source software federated open data networks, open-access journals, and collaborative Web sites are becoming increasingly

accepted and useful tools for the advancement of public research and education in the less economically developed countries.

Institutional Repositories (IRs) adopt the same open-access and interoperable framework as pre-print archives, but rather than being discipline-based, represent the wide range of research output produced by one institution. The digital revolution has affected how scholars create, communicate and preserve new knowledge. While the technologies exist for scholars to manage their own digital content, faculty are typically best at creating, not preserving, new knowledge. The long-term preservation of information in digital form is one of the most important problems faced by the cultural heritage professions in the early twenty first century.

Developments in information and communication hold great potential for the advancement of knowledge and the good human kind through the open access of scholarly literature. Institutional Repositories (IRs) are practical cost effective and strategic means for universities / institutions to build partnership with their faculty to advance scholarly communication. Recent advances in information technology have provided new ways of dealing with information in academic libraries. The explosion of the web, the Internet and information technology in general has created challenges and has provided huge opportunities for those working in library and information profession in higher education.

An Institutional Repository (IR) is a digital archive where a university community's intellectual work is made accessible and preserved for posterity. The concept of IR suggests the tantalizing possibility of greater library influence over the full cycle of scholarly communication on campus, from research through publication, collection, and preservation. Libraries are performing lead role in shaping institutional digital repositories all over the world.

2. Institutional Repository

An Institutional Repository is an online locus for collecting, preserving, and disseminating — in digital form — the intellectual output of an institution, particularly a research institution.

For a university, this would include materials such as research journal articles, before (preprints) and after (post prints) undergoing peer review , and digital versions of theses

and dissertations , but it might also include other digital assets generated by normal academic life, such as administrative documents, course notes, or learning objects.

Clifford Lynch (Lynch, 2003) has defined and IR as follows: In my view, a university-based institutional repository is a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members. It is most essentially an organizational commitment to the stewardship of these digital materials, including long-term preservation where appropriate, as well as organization and access or distribution.

Notable in this definition is the emphasis on long-term preservation. Since preserving digital information, which can be prepared in a wide variety of formats (e.g., ASCII , HTML, or PDF), is not simple and the long-term costs of doing so are basically unknown, it is no small matter for a university to commit to preserving all these diverse and ever changing formats forever.

Mark Ware in his Institutional Repository definition: An institutional repository (IR) is defined to be a web-based database (repository) of scholarly material which is institutionally defined (as opposed to a subject based repository); cumulative and perpetual (a collection of record); open and interoperable (e.g. using OAI-compliant software); and thus collects, stores and disseminates (is part of the process of scholarly communication). In addition, most would include long-term preservation of digital materials as a key function of institutional repositories.

3. Relevance of Institutional Repository:

The building of an Institutional Repository for any organization is needed in the present scenario of digital world because of the following certain changes:

- a) Technological changes;
- b) Significant increase in the overall volume of research;
- c) Increasing need of archival and access to unpublished information bearing objects;
- d) Increasing demand to access knowledge objects from anywhere at any time;
- e) Increase uncertainty over who will handle the preservation archiving of digital scholarly research materials.

4. Importance of Institutional Repositories:

Institutional Repositories in universities generally include pre-prints of journal articles, seminar papers, technical reports, research data, theses, dissertations, work in progress, important print and image collections, teaching and learning materials, and other materials, documenting the history of the institution. For several years, universities and R& D institutions have been primarily responsible for creation of new knowledge by investigating activities. These are in the form of theses, dissertations, project reports, courseware, pre-prints, etc. These documents carry a huge amount of valuable data and material which is probably not available in any published resource.

Institutional repositories will help to develop a national research repository infrastructure by setting up, populating and linking individual Repositories. It will stimulate development of services that draw on research information made available through the repository infrastructure. It will provide a window that gives open access to improve the sponsoring institution's visibility and status.

5. Essential Elements of Institutional Repository:

An institutional repository is a digital archive of the intellectual product created by the faculty, research staff, and students of an institution and accessible to end users both within and outside of the institution, with few if any barriers to access. In other words, the content of an institutional repository is:

- a) **Institutionally defined:** The Institutional Repository should have the content generated by the community in an Institution. The content represents the historical and tangible embodiment of the intellectual life and output of an institution. There is no need for each institution to act on its own to create an institutional repository. The existing library consortia will be a platform with its infrastructure to create an Institutional Repository. The consortia could help proliferating Institutional Repositories and attaining a critical mass of open access content.
- b) **Scholarly contents:** An Institutional Repository may contain any work product generated by the students, faculty, non-faculty researchers and the staff of an institute. The content may include preprints, working papers, published papers, teaching materials, theses and dissertations, research and technical reports, conference proceedings, statistical reports, technical documentation, video recordings, and other gray literature.

- c) **Cumulative and perpetual:** Essential to the institutional repository's role both within the university and within the larger structure of scholarly communication is that the content collected is both cumulative and maintained in perpetuity.
- d) **Interoperability and Open Access:** Institutional repository systems must be able to support interoperability in order to provide access via multiple search engines and other discovery tools. An institution does not necessarily need to implement searching and indexing functionality to satisfy this demand: it could simply maintain and expose metadata, allowing other services to harvest and search the content. This simplicity lowers the barrier to repository operation for many institutions, as it only requires a file system to hold the content and the ability to create and share metadata with external systems.

6. Digital Repository Software:

IBM issued Digital Library Software in 1991 to manage collection of digital files. IBM groundbreaking technology grappled with key issue of storage, maintenance, retrieval and display digital content. This was the first effort towards the digital repository software and it showed path to other.

There are number of software's available for creating/developing institutional digitals repositories; the brief of the some are given below:

- a) **DSpace:** DSpace (<http://www.dspace.org>) is an open source repository software package typically used for creating open access repositories for scholarly and/or published digital content.
- b) **Eprints:** Eprints (<http://www.eprints.org>) has been developed at the University of Southampton School of Electronics and Computer Science.
- c) **Fedora:** Fedora (Flexible Extensible Digital Object and Repository Architecture) (<http://www.fedoraproject.org>) is a digital repository system developed jointly by Cornell University Information Science and University of Virginia Library as project.
- d) **Greenstone:** Greenstone (<http://www.greenstone.org>) is a suite of software which has the ability to serve digital library collections and build new collections.

- e) **Invenio:** Invenio (<http://invenio-software.org>) is an open source software package that provides the tools for management of digital assets in an institutional repository.

7. Institutional Repositories and Libraries:

We librarian/information professionals must be able to store, organize send and receive archive content. Content users, creator and managers increasingly will link, copy, move, integrate, transfer, harvest and possibly even revise scholarly content in digital environments other than the contents original.

The name of some International Library and Information Science Repositories is considered essential to mentioned are following:

Name	URL
ALIA Eprints	http://e-prints.alia.org.au/view/year/2005.htm
Archive SIC	http://archivessic.ccsd.cnrs.fr
CADAIIR	http://cadair.aber.ac.uk/
ColLib	http://collib.info/index.php/main-page
DLIST	http://dlist.siv.arizona.edu
DOAR	http://www.opendoar.org/about.html
DOIS	http://wotan.liu.edu/doi http://www.doi.org
e-Prints Soton	http://metal.is.soton.ac.uk
METALIS	http://metal.is.soton.ac.uk
The Directory of Open Access journals	http://www.doaj.org
SHERPA	http://www.sherpa.ac.uk

The name of some useful Indian Library and Information Science Repositories are as under are:

Name	Host Institution	URL
LDL	DRTC, Bangalore	http://drtc.isibang.ac.in:8080/
Dspace@IIMK	IIM, Kozhikode	http://Dspace.iimk.ac.in
ePrints@IISc	IISc, Bangalore	http://etd.ncsi.iisc.ernet.in/
EPrints@IIT Delhi	IIT, Delhi	http://eprint.iitd.ac.in/dspace
DRS@nio	National Institute of Oceanography	http://drs.nio.org/drs/index.jsp
OpenDOAR	ISI, Bangalore	http://library.isibang.ac.in/8080/dspace
OpenMED@NIC	NIC, New Delhi	http://openmed.nic.in
Kalasampada	IGNCA, New Delhi	http://www.ignca.nic.in/dlrich.html

eGyankosh	IGNOU, New Delhi	http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/
Sodhganga	INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad	http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/
DSpace@nitr	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela	http://dspace.nitrkl.ac.in/dspace/
<i><u>DSpace@INFLIBNET</u></i>	INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad	http://ir.inflibnet.ac.in/
<i><u>ePrints@SVNIT</u></i>	SVNIT, Surat	http://eprints.svnit.ac.in/
NOPR	NISCAIR, New Delhi	http://nopr.niscair.res.in/
IR@NAL	NAL, Bangalore	http://nal-ir.nal.res.in/
Vidyanidhi	University of Mysore, Mysore	http://www.vidyanidhi.org.in

8. Future of Institutional Repositories in India:

The Central and the State Government are very keen in proliferating more number of universities and R&D institutes in India. So institutes which involve in research may require their own Institutional Repository (IR). If a National movement is initiated at this juncture to create awareness and the importance to design their own Institutional Repository, the research trend may be enhanced. Since the implementation process doesn't require huge amount but only require the cooperation and technical knowledge sharing among the professionals. The major research funding agencies in India like AICTE, CSIR, ICMR, UGC, and other organizations, etc, may insist their affiliated bodies to design and develop an Institutional Repository. The CSIR also has a plan to setup a national digital repository of research literature. As if most of the research being carried out with the help of public fund. In turn the scholars may publish their research outcomes for the benefit of research communities and general public.

National knowledge commission suggested the higher education and R&D sectors should devise guidelines and open access policies to improve effective access to research literature and to disseminate research literature to the seeking communities. To enhance the research trends in India the above said guidelines must be implemented, where by duplication or identical studies may be restricted. Also the researchers will get more précised and quality information, whereby high quality research output may be expected.

9. Conclusion

Academic and research institutions are playing crucial role in national development through its research outcome & human resource development. The research output of the institutions can be making easily available to its potential users with the help of ICT in open access mode. Institutional repository (IR) is one of the ICT tool to disseminate scholarly communication in network environment. Institutional repository is a set of online invoices where, institutional offers accessibility to digital materials created by the institutions and by its community members. Numbers of IR software (open sources and proprietary) like GSDL, Dspace etc. are available to create IR.

In India, where poor funding is a crucial problem. Numbers of IRs, like Sodhganga, Vidyanidhi etc. were created to help academicians and to promote open access movement. National Knowledge commission also suggested that higher education and R&D sectors should make policies to promote access to research literature and its dissemination to its community. The libraries can satisfy its users need with the help of IRs in limited budget. Finally, we can say, IR is the powerful tool to disseminate information and knowledge in open access environment. Each & every academic institutions will take initiatives to develop its repositories.

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